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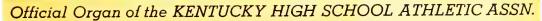
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Site of the 1957 State Basketball Tournament



Above is an aerial view of the main entrance to the Exposition Center and Coliseum of the new Kentucky Fair plant at Louisville. Freedom Hall, the basketball arena, will be the site of the State High School Basketball Tournament this year. The approximate seating capacity is 18,000.



MARCH - 1957





Modern Ides of March

The gym lights gleam like a beacon beam And a million motors hum In a good will flight on a Friday night; For basketball beckons, "Come!"

A sharp-shooting mite is king tonight.

The Madness of March is running.

The winged fleet fly, the ball sails high
And field goal hunters are gunning.

The colors clash as silk suits flash
And race on a shimmering floor.
Repressions die, and partisans vie
In a goal acclaiming roar.

On Championship Trail toward a holy grail,
All fans are birds of a feather.

It's fiesta night and cares lie light
When the air is full of leather.

Since time began, the instincts of man Prove cave and current men kin. On tournament night the sage and the wight Are relatives under the skin.

It's festival time.—sans reason or rhyme
But with nation-wide appeal.
In a world of hate, our ship of state
Rides high on an even keel.

With war nerves tense, the final defense Is the courage, strength and will In a million lives where freedom thrives And liberty lingers still.

Let commies clash and empires crash 'Neath the wreck of a victory arch!
Let our boys tread where hate is dead,—
In this happy Madness of March!

H. V. Porter

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

VOL. XIX—NO. 8

MARCH, 1957

\$1.00 Per Year

State Swimming Meet

Regulations concerning the two sections of the forthcoming State High School Swimming Meet have been sent to schools whose principals have indicated that they will enter teams in the meet. Other principals who have not received these regulations and entry blanks should write to the State Office for this material if they are interested. Classes B and C will meet at the University of Kentucky pool on Saturday, March 30, and Class A swimmers will meet in Lexington on Saturday, April 6.

The State Swimming Committee will be in charge of the State Swimming Meet. This committee is currently composed of Chairman Alfred M. Reece of the U. K. faculty, Mr. E. W. Craik of Louisville, Coach M. J. Cavana of Newport, Supt. K. G. Gillaspie of Georgetown, Supt. Frank Ogden of Winchester, and Commissioner Theo. A. Sanford.

The various classes will have the following

events:

Class A

50 Yard Freestyle 100 Yard Breaststroke

200 Yard Freestyle

100 Yard Backstroke

100 Yard Freestyle

Fancy Diving

150 Yard Individual Medley

200 Yard Medley Relay

200 Yard Freestyle Relay

Class B

50 Yard Freestyle

100 Yard Breaststroke

100 Yard Backstroke

100 Yard Freestyle

Fancy Diving

150 Yard Medley Relay

200 Yard Freestyle Relay

Class C

50 Yard Freestyle

50 Yard Breaststroke

50 Yard Backstroke

Fancy Diving

200 Yard Freestyle Relay

As previously announced, Class A schools will include those high schools with an enrollment of 750 or more (grades 9-12). Class B will include those schools with an enrollment between 300 and 750, and Class C will be schools with an enrollment of less than 300. Any school may enter a class above its classification, and any school entering a team in the meet for the first time may enter a class below its classification.

A school in Class B or Class C should send its entry blank and eligibility list to Mr. Reece so that this material will be received by him not later than midnight, March 28. Class A forms should be received not later than midnight, April 4.

All dives must be listed with entries as final. Meet preliminaries will begin at 9:00 A. M., with the finals scheduled at 2:00 P. M. The six best contestants will be in the finals. Class B and Class C events will run consecutively.

Other regulations governing the meet, which will be of interest to the principals and

coaches involved, are as follows: 1. Rules governing this meet will be the

Interscholastic Swimming Rules as stated in the 1957 N.C.A.A. Official Swimming

Guide.

2. A school is limited to four entries in Class A and B events and two entries in Class C events. It shall have only one team in each relay.

3. Individual contestants are limited to two swimming events including relays, but may enter Fancy Diving as a third event. If a competitor enters two individual events and fails to qualify for the finals, he may not be an added entrant on a relay team.

4. A faculty representative delegated by the principal of the school must accompany

each team.

5. The course for the meet is a 25-yard

pool having six lanes.

6. Trophies will be awarded the winning school and the runner-up, and medals will be presented to the winners of the first three places in each event.

7. Points will be scored as follows: 7-5-4-3-

(Continued on Page Eight)

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THEO. A. SANFORD Assistant Editor_____

Lexington, Ky. BOARD OF CONTROL

President______Russell Williamson (1956-60), Inez Vice-President_____Louis Litchfield (1953-57), Marion Directors—W. B. Jones (1953-57) Somerset; W. H. Crowdus (1954-58), Franklin: Jack Dawson (1954-58), Middletown; Robert P. Forsythe (1955-59), Greenville; K. G. Gillaspie (1955-59), Georgetown; Cecil A. Thornton (1956-60), Harlan.

Subscription Rates_____\$1.00 Per Year

From the Commissioner's Office

Reports Now Due

- 1. 1956-57 Basketball Participation List
- 2. School's Report on Basketball Officials
- 3. Official's Report on Schools (Basketball)

Spring Meets

Tentative dates have been set for the various spring meets and tournaments in baseball, golf, track, and tennis.

May 6-8, district baseball tournaments

May 10, regional track meets

May 13, regional tennis tournaments.

May 17-18, State Track Meet

May 20-21, State Tennis Tournament

May 22, regional golf tournaments

May 23-24, regional baseball tournaments

May 28-29, State Golf Tournament

June 6-7. State Baseball Tournament

Board Election

Terms of Board of Control members for Sections 1 and 6 expire on June 30. Two men have been nominated for membership on the Board by principals of Section 6. They are Prin. W. B. Jones of the Somerset High School, currently Director from the Section; and Prin. Don R. Rawlings of the Danville High School, In Section 1, Supt. Louis Litchfield of the Crittenden County Schools was the only nominee. Mr. Litchfield has been a member of the Board since 1953.

Protection Fund News

Three hundred member schools of the K.H.S.A.A. had insured their athletes with the Protection Fund at the time this issue of the ATHLETE went to press. Six hundred ninety-six claims, totaling \$14,483.76, have been paid since July 1, 1956.

ANNUAL MEETING SPEAKER



Edwin Kelly Thompson

President Kelly Thompson of the Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, will be the principal speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the K.H.S.A.A., scheduled to be held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Brown Hotel, Louisville, at 6:00 P. M., April 12. The subject of Mr. Thompson's talk will be "Whose Responsibility?"

Kelly Thompson has devoted twenty-eight of his forty-seven years to working for Western. All his efforts during his mature life have been expended consistently in the interest of the college he now heads. He was elected president of Western on October 17, 1955, to serve as the third president of the college in its fifty year history. He had served as assistant to Dr. Paul L. Garrett, president of the college, from 1946 until Dr. Garrett's death in 1955.

Mr. Thompson entered Western as a freshman in the fall of 1928. By the following spring, Dr. H. H. Cherry, the first president of the college, had employed the Lebanon, Kentucky, native as a part-time field representative. He attended classes and continued as a successful representative until his graduation in 1935. Following graduation, he was appointed public relations director, the first person to hold this position at the college.

Mr. Thompson continued his duties in public relations until 1944, when he entered the United States Navy. He served in the Navy's education program until he was discharged in 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant, Senior Grade. Upon his return to Western, Mr. Thompson was appointed assistant to

Dr. Garrett. In 1947 he completed work for the M.A. degree from Western.

Long an active member of the Bowling Green Kiwanis Club and prominent in the activities of the Kentucky-Tennessee District of Kiwanis International, Mr. Thompson was elected District Governor in 1952, after having twice served as Lieutenant Governor of the district's Division 2. He has served on numerous state educational and civic committees, and he has been a civic leader in Bowling Green for more than twenty-five years.

When the Ohio Valley Conference was formed in 1948, Mr. Thompson was appointed public relations director of the league. He managed the conference's annual tournament, held in Louisville each spring, through 1955, and the annual Kentucky Invitational Tournament, also held in Louisville during

the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Thompson married Sarah Pearce of Bowling Green in 1930. They have three children: Pattye, twenty, now teaching in the Fort Campbell school system; Hardin, eighteen, a sophomore at Western; and Kelly, Jr., eight.

Films

The films listed below are in the Film Library of the Department of Extension, University of Kentucky, The rental prices shown do not apply to schools which use one of the special subscription service plans, offered by the Bureau of Audio-Visual Materials. Visual Materials.

Track Films

The Broad Jump, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Controlled speed—timing and coordination—development of legs and torso—mobility of pelvis and hips, one, two, three style—foot roll—single and triple air stride—soft versus hard take off—arm position.

Discus, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Principle of centrifugal force-muscle development for side arm throw-grips-finger roll-heel of thumb pressure-finger exercises-clockwise spin-hip snap-reverse and non-reverse styles.

Distance Races, s-c. 1 reel, \$1.50

Races from 1,000 to 10,000 meters and steeplechase are demonstrated. Style of distance runner is contrasted with that of dash man. Differences in typical physiques are shown. Slow motion photography is used to analyze movements.

Distances, j-s-c-a, 1 reel. \$1.50

Style—developing stamina—calisthenics—avoiding shin splint-controlled tension-forward knee reflex -straight line running-automatic stride.

The High Jump, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Belly roll or straddle and improved Western style -body lean and reverse-approach-body tensioncoordination of arm and leg action.

The Hurdles, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Basic hurdling styles-rear hip and leg actionrhythmic running-hurdling calisthenics-body balance-correct clearance-circular stepover actionadapting styles of physiques.

The Javelin, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Four stage catapult throw—preliminary runconcluding stride-throwing stance-throwing and reverse-alternative hand and finger grips-facing position-balance of stomach and back muscle tension-throwing angle-body and leg coordination drills-flexibility exercises.

Jumps and Pole Vault, s-c, 1 reel, \$1.50

Demonstrations from actual competition are shown for running high-jump; running broad-jump; hop, step and jump; and pole vault. Slow motion photography is used for detailed study of form.

1954 Kentucky High School A. A. Track Meet, j-s-c-a. 2 reels, silent, 8.75

Portions of the state meet are presented in this film. Several of the qualifying events are shown with the finals of all the track and field events. Lafayette High School won the title with 41 1.3 points, Ashland was second and Henry Clay third.

1955 Kentucky High School A. A. Track Meet,

j-s-c-a, 4 reels, silent, \$.75 The finals of all the track and field events are shown as Ashland High School won the meet with 26 points. Tilghman High School of Paducah was second with 20 1 4 points. New records were set in the Mile Run, Mile Relay, and Discus.

Middle Distances, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Sprinting techniques-ball of foot running-automatic stride—pendulum and bicycle stride—exercise -counter balanced aim action-push drive-jockeying for position.

Pole Vault, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Basic vaulting principles—importance of exercises -running action-grip-selecting the pole-takeoff-Western and Eastern style-slotting-novice training.

The Relays, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Passing—visual pass—blind pass—right and left exchange—merging of runners' speed—baton grips -relay starts, underhand action-cup style-overhand sprint pass-fly scoop-practice and team work.

Shot Put, j-s-c-a. 1 reel, \$1.50

Fitting style to physiques—tension control—one, two, three rhythm-exercise-finger and hand grip —finger and wrist snap—foot positions—progressive tension and effort-explosive hip snap.

The Sprints, j-s-c-a, 2 reels, \$2.50 Fundamentals of 100 yard and 200 yard dash impact style and natural stretch stride-synchronizing leg and arm action-conditioning exercisesstarting techniques-slow motion of musclar utilization and coordination.

Tennis Films

Advanced Tennis, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50 While working with a tennis pupil, Bill Tilden narrates and demonstrates, showing advanced techniques of tennis.

Tennis Rhythm, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Bobby Riggs is shown winning national tennis championship of Forest Hills. Later, at his tennis school in Chicago, he demonstrates how to make various shots correctly—the grip, service, forehand drive, backhand, etc., using regular speed and slow

Golf Films

From Tee to Green, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, color, \$.75

The camera makes a tour of the Canadian golf courses from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, A caddy starts out hitchhiking across Canada and stops at courses in each province to earn his way on by caddying for awhile. Final scenes are of Bing Crosby enjoying a game at Jasper. Beautiful scenery.

Saving Strokes with Sam Snead, s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50 Golf champion Sam Snead illustrates his grip, his stance, his swing on each of several types of golf situations. Slow motion and "freeze" shots help to clarify the instruction. Shots with driver, brassie, and various irons for difficult lies are illustrated and finally his putting technique is shown.

We Ouote

Sideline Coaching

In the editorial of the October, 1956, issue of The Pa'thlete, Dr. Frank P. Maguire related that at a recent meeting in a discussion of rules forbidding sideline coaching, one of the coaches remarked, "Is it all right for us to attend the games?" Recent events warrant a continuation of the discussion.

If sports have an educational objective as part of a school, we cannot see any reason why they should be given wholly different

treatment from any other department. We have often said that the sports field of the school is just another classroom. The coach is the teacher, the athlete is the pupil. Practice sessions are class sessions. But the day of the game is the test.

In any classroom when pupils are being tested, the teacher gives no assistance. The teacher is testing to discover how well he has taught. The test of the coach's ability is how well the athletes do in the contest. So perhaps if the coach persists in helping the athletes in the test, he should be placed in the grandstand.

We have always contended that the success of a coach cannot entirely be measured in the won and lost column any more than the teacher can be measured by test results alone. There are other measures of success.

The native ability of the pupil or athlete must be considered. We would hardly expect a good teacher to have superior results in teaching advanced subjects to pupils of low I.Q. And in sports such items as schedules must be considered. If schools schedule contests with opponents of like potential, a 50-50 won and lost record is all we should expect over a period of years.

Coaching from the sidelines has developed evasive maneuvers as restrictions by rule have been made. We remember the day when teams lined up in formation, the quarterback barked the signals and play was under way. Then came the huddle, and with it all kinds of gesticulations by the coach and finally the employment of messenger boys who dashed in and out between every play. This is dangerous in that since one coach usually loses, he has no one to blame but himself for the defeat because he called the play.

This year came the development of the application of science of electronics in football with radio communication established between the coach and team. For the professionals who used it temporarily we have no criticism for the single objective of the professional is finance. For schools who play for an educational objective, it is the height

of absurdity.

Fortunately, the professionals outlawed it. But we have no doubt of its return in perfected form. We only hope the wave length jammers will be able to totally confuse those who use it.

We are quoting from an editorial of October 16, 1956, written by Chet Smith, sports editor of the Pittsburg Press.

"There can no longer be any doubt that football is getting far too modern and complex for its own good. Unless it is quickly taken in hand it will soon be sending youths out into the world who will be of no earthly use to themselves or anybody else unless they are tuned in to the proper wave length.

"The transmission of signals and other instructions from the bench to the field by way of radio has done it. Without a strong stand by those who have the future of the game at heart the death knell of rugged individualism on the gridiron has been sounded.'

We believe the use of radio is the final chapter in coaching from the sidelines. Unless coaches reverse the trend themselves, we predict that for school boy athletics, more severe rules restrictions. Perhaps the coach will be left at home while his pupils take the test.

In recent years we have heard murmurs for restricting the use of boys for messenger

(Continued on Page Eight)

The Flying Dutchman

Ninety-seven per cent perfect is the sportsmanship record of the coaches affiliated with the Kentucky High School Athletic Association. Small wonder that Kentucky is referred to as "The Sportsmanship Capitol of the Nation." when reports of sports officials indicate that only three per cent of our high school coaches leave something to be desired in sportsmanship practices. This is quite a credit to the athletics program of the secondary schools of the Commonwealth.

From Wiliam O. Utley, "The Debonair," hailing from Madisonville, come some reminiscences occasioned when this veteran retired official read our recent column on past experiences in the officiating field. Instead of "Bill," possibly we should have referred to him all these years as "Obie," since we have information that his middle name is Obadiah. Here are some of "Obie's" thoughts from the past.

Says "Obie", "In 1928, I officiated the red hot game between Nebo and Sebree with a hugh crowd of forty-two fans in attendance with the game ending Sebree 23 - Nebo 21, and my leaving the gymnasium with \$3.40 for my efforts.

"In 1929, when Slaughters lost to Dixon by 15 to 13, I carried home all of \$2.50, called twenty-eight fouls all by myself, and the newspapers said that it was the roughest

game seen since Paul Revere's Ride.

"My first district tourney was in 1929, involved ten games, and I was paid \$10 for officiating the whole meet. I did fine because my hotel and food bill was only \$4.25 and I was eating turkey all the time. I was really happy about being able to make all this money in two days and nights. In 1930, when Earlington pasted Nebo to the tune of 18 to 16, I was really on my way to riches, collecting \$4 for two games, and in 1937, officiating with Louie "The Great" Litchfield in the Pennyrile Tournament, we handled fourteen teams in a four-day affair and were rewarded with checks for \$12.50."

"Obie" goes on to say that his most enjoyable tournament was the State Meet in Lexington in 1944 when he worked the entire tournament with Edgar McNabb. That's understandable because anybody who ever worked with "Ole Reliable" says the same thing. "Obie" Utley is now on the shady side of fifty years, is a grandfather to two little girls, and is a Shriner of prominence. Just an afterthought, William Obadiah Utley is



Bill Utley

man ever worked with in a state tournament, but is also one of the nicest chaps anybody will ever meet.

From Dick Looney, "The Sage of the Kentucky Mountains," come stories of heroism of the people of Pikeville and the surrounding mountain areas as they dug out of the mud and lifted themselves up by their boot straps after the recent terrible flood. Dick, who is one of the greats among Kentucky's basketball officials, recommends Maytown High School and McDowell High School for the Abou Ben Adhem Citation because of outstanding courteous treatment of officials. Dick points outt hat, due to the flood, he was the only referee able to make it for the big game at McDowell, and with these two teams being natural rivals, anything might have happened had not sportsmanship made it possible for the 200-pounder to work the game alone. Not only does Dick commend the schools and the crowd for their excellent conduct, but he calls for Corn Cob Pipes to go to George Moore and Estill Hall, principal and coach, respectively, of Mc-Dowell High School, and Edwin Stewart and Ray Heinisch, principal and coach, respectively, at Maytown High School.

Vic Brizendine and Jack Thompson are loud in their praises of the schools in the Salt River Valley Conference. Vic and Jack, who worked this tournament at Bloomfield, said they would stack the neighborly attitude and sportsmanship of West Point, Shepherdsville, Lebanon Junction, Mt. Washington,

not only one of the finest officials The Dutch-Bloomfield. Taylorsville, Mackville, Western at Sinai and Willisburg against anybody's in the country. The Dutchman can go along with that, knowing such leaders in that area as Charlie Rawlings, Ernie Ruby, Lloyd Haydon, Charlie Pearce, "Red" Anderson, Glen Smith, Lloyd Mullins, Joe Hall and E. C. Brown. An Abou Ben Adhem Certificate to the teams of the Salt River Valley Conference is on its way to Vic Brizendine, who will make proper presentation.

Something just occurred to me. Vic Brizendine and Bill Utley are alike in many respects. Both officiate a basketball game exactly alike, both are immaculate in dress and appearance, with the only difference being Vic gets an awful lot more for his whistling than "Obie" used to, and Vic is not a grandpa.

More compliments from basketball officials to Kentucky's school men! "Energetic" Al Gustafson reports that he and "Speedy" Dave Longenecker have only the highest praise for the conduct of everybody connected with athletics at Lafayette and Harrodsburg. Something new was added to good neighbor practices here when Aggie Sale invited Dave and Al to an after-game snack in the school cafeteria and there they found both the victor and the vanquished munching on hamburgers, cheese, donuts and milk. Says Al, "I have seen a lot of sportsmanship practices, but this goes everything one better when the winners and the losers can sit down and digest food happily together after a ball game. This type of hospitality can only mean better school relations and finer characters developed in our boys who play the game."

The name of Billy W. Omer in Western Kentucky has just about the same meaning in that section today as that of Irvin S. Cobb several decades ago. Billy is possessed of outstanding leadership qualities and is making his influence felt for the improvement off officiating in his area. His jokes also excel those of Carlos Oakley and Joe B. Mansfield.

Billy, who also has been reading our comparison of fees paid officials "back yonder" and now, thinks that a precedent has been set in the district tournament at Henderson, where four officials have been hired at \$20 a game each to handle the contests. It's a cinch that Billy is correct when he says that a better brand of officiating should be presented in District No. 10 because with four officials working, they will be much fresher

than if only two were employed as is usually the custom.

John Ramey informs us that the Senior Scouts of Pikeville are making an effort to sponsor their annual East-West All-Star Basketball Game at the Fairgrounds Freedom Hall in Louisville during the week of June 2. Our old friend, Vernon Johnson, of Mt. Sterling, is expected to be one of the officials in this game. During the past nine years, all of these games have been played in towns in Eastern Kentucky.

Here are some questions and answers on basketball rulings: Answering Turner Elrod's question concerning whether or not time can expire on a jump ball, the answer is "no". It may expire immediately after the clock starts when the ball is tapped, but not before. Charlie Irwin, the rambling arbiter of Hop Town, wants to know if free thrower A-1 intentionally misses his free throw in an attempt to gain control of the ball by throwing it hard against the basket rim, has he been guilty of a violation? The answer again is "no". Formerly, the rules stated that an honest effort for the free throw had to be made, but no more.

Lexington's Paul Weisbrodt says that he wishes that all officials in Kentucky, for the sake of uniformity, would work the way they are taught by the regional officials who attend the annual August school in Lexington. Already, Paul says, he has worked three different ways this year. Most Northern Kentucky officials are still crossing over, while Central Kentucky faces the scorer's table. Paul goes on to say that in the regional clinics next year, it should be made mandatory to officiate according to the practices taught there and make it stick that way. If the officials are not working according to the method adopted, then certainly they are defeating the efforts being made to bring about uniformity, which we are all striving

Before heading for the State Tournament, here are two short shots racking up two more scores for the athletic program of the K.H.S.A.A. Newport's Jim Cobb and Bob Miller draw the commendation of The Dutchman for their interest in the Game Guy Project in their area, while Coach Eddie Ward gets another salute for his Peaks Mill High School because of the outstanding courtesy practices of his high school cheerleaders, led by attractive Lissy May. Lissy is quite a gal and she and her friends contribute

(Continued on Page Eight)

Football Officials' Ratings on Sportmanship of K. H. S. A. A. Member Schools---1956

SCHOOL	соасн					OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIALS				TEAM						
	E	\mathbf{G}	F	P	E	G	F	P	Е	\mathbf{G}	F	$-\mathbf{p}^{-1}$	E	G	F	P
Anderson (Lawrenceburg)	20	1 ,			22	5	-		$\frac{14}{26}$	-11	1	1	21 26	6		
AshlandAshlandAshlandAshland	28 25	= 1	11	5	28 32	10	4		32	$\frac{4}{12}$	2	1	28	14	4	
Austin Tracy (Lucas)	9	1	1		8	2	.,		9	1			8	14	*1	
Barbourville	15	1	_		14	1	1		14	1	1	,	16	- 1		
Bardstown	22	4	1		24	3			21	5	1		23	2]	2	
Beechwood (So. Ft. Mitchell)	19	4			19	4	-		18	5			18	5		
Belfry	22	3		f .	20 26	5			19 23	6 3	1		17 25	4	3	1
Bell (Pineville)Bellevue	28	9			27	9		- 1	24	11	1		24	12		
Benham	29	1			28	2			27	2		1	28	1	1	
Berea	3	2			4	1			2	1		.5		1	2	Ì
Black Star (Alva)	23	3	1		24		3	ļ	22 27	3	2		23 30	3		1
Boone County (Florence)	26 32	11	1	1	30 34	9 6	1		30	12	1		26	11	1	-
Burgin	4				4	i "			3	1			3	î		
Butler (Shively)	18	3			16	4		İ	16	4			15	- 3	2	i
Caldwell County (Princeton)	32	9			34	- 6		i	29	7.,	5		25	10	5	
Campbell County (Alexandria)	21	7		4	20	5		- 1	18) 13	10	1		$\frac{18}{13}$	10	2	Ĺ
Carlisle	12 25	6	2	1	16 23	5 5			21	8	1	2	21	6	1	
CatlettshurgCaverna (Horse Cave)	10	3	1	1	15	9			11	2	1	1	12	2	1	1
Central (Louisville)	15	10	2		15	11	1		9	16	1	1	9	17	1	ĺ
Corbin	24	6		4	30	1			26	7	1		31	3	~	
Cumberland	27		3		28	2			27	3			26	2	2	
Cynthiana	30	P			27 26	2 4	1		$\frac{21}{26}$	5			24 29	5		-
Danville	26 22	14	3	1	31	9	1		27	13			20	19	1	
Daviess County (Owensboro)	23	7		1	23	6	1		21	8	2		21	9	_	j
Dixie Heights (Covington)	32	6	1		31	8			26	13			28	11		İ
Dubois (Mt. Sterling)	5	9			5	9			- 3	11			3	11		
luPont Manual (Louisville)	42	8		2	45	8	1		38	11 .	2		43 38	5	1	
Eastern (Middletown)	38 25	5	1		39 26	4 2	1		26	3	1		26	3	1	
ElizabethtownElkhorn (Frankfort)	25	4 2			23	3			21	4	1		22	4		
Elkhorn City	25	5		1	28	2			25	5			19	- 6	4	i
Eminence	7		1		- 8				6	1 1			5	2	1	ĺ
Evarts	16	7	3		19	4	1	2	16	4	3	3	20	4	2	1
Fern Creek	36	8	1	1	39 39	5			38 29	6 13	1 1	1	36 35	9 7	2	
Flaget (Louisville)	32 28	10		7	29	1			27	3			27	3		
Fort Knox	20	4			. 18	4	1		18	5	1		16	8		
Frankfort	22	6			23	5			17	10	1	1	19	9		
Franklin-Simpson (Franklin)	27	- 6	2		31	4			30	4	1		31	3	1	
Fulton	15	1 .		1	15	1 3			$\frac{15}{19}$	1 8			14 19	2 8		1
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Hall (Grays Knob)	19	2			20	1		ļ	20		1		21			i
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Henderson	28 21	10	3	2	33 26	7 8			24	10	1		24	7	3	
Henderson County (Henderson)	23	2	1	1	22	3	Ì		19	6			19	6		
Henry Clay (Lexington)Highlands (Ft. Thomas)	33	7			30	10			20	18		2	25	13	1	
Hiseville	10				8	1			9	1			9	1		
Holmes (Covington)	26	8	1		28	7		1	25	11	,		26 39	10	,	
Hopkinsville	40	2 2	3		40 25	3		1	39 18	3 6	1 3	1	20	5	3	
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Jenkins	36			1	34	3			29	6	3		32	7		İ
Knox Central (Barbourville)	19	2	3		22	1	1	ļ	17	3	4		21		3	ì
Lafayette (Lexington)	28	6			29	5			26	8 1			25	9		
Lancaster	11	9	3	1	13	10	1		6	14	2	2	. 9	8	5	
Lebanon	23	9		1	25	7			21 23	10			21 27	10	1	
Leslie County (Hyden)	26	1			24	3			5	10			3	10	2	
Lincoln Inst. (Lincoln Ridge)	6 21	9 7	2		21	7	1	1	18	11	1		17	10	2	
Lloyd Memorial (Erlanger)	16	7	-		18	5		1	15	7	1		14	8	1	İ
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Lynch	22	4 7			24	2	4	,	23	2	1		22 14	2	2	
Lynn Camp (Corbin)	13		4		17	5	1	1	12	9	1 2	4	14	9	2	
McKell (South Shore)	11	3			14 25	1 4			22	7	_	4	26	3	-	-
M. C. Napier (Darfork)	26 26	4	3		32	1			28	5			29	4		
Madison-Model (Richmond)	25	8	4	1	30	8			24	11	3		19	13	6	1
Male (Louisville)	50	8	3	2	53	8	1	1	46	16	1		45	14	4	
Marion	29	3	3	3	28	7	9	1	28	8	43	2 2	23	12	2	
Mayfield	18	6	4	8	25	7 2	2	2	18 24	8	8	2	$\frac{16}{26}$	14	3	
Middlesboro	24	3			25 22	2 2			24	4			21	2	1	1
Millersburg Military Institute	22 37	3 2			36	2	1		34	5			35	4		İ
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SCHOOL	соасн				OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIALS					CRC	wD		TEAM			
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Murray	32	6			32	6		1	29	8	1		26	11	1	
Newport	26	10	2	2	29	10	1		26	14		ĺ	27	12	1	
Newport Catholic	15	6			17	4		1	14	7	ĺ	Ì	14	7		
Nicholasville	25	3]	24	4		}	23	5			24	4		
Oldham County (LaGrange)	7	1		l	8			1	8	ĺ	[j	8			
Old Kentucky Home (Bardstown)	25	2	1		25	3		1	24	4	İ	i	21	6	1	
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Owensboro	26	8	2	1	30	7			26	9	2	i	26	9	2	
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Paducah Tilghman	30	8		ĺ	31	7			30	- 6	Ì	1	27	11		
Paintsville	24	11	1	1	30	6			24	11	1	i	24	10	2	
Paris	17	5	1	3	19	6	i	1	13	9	2	2	17	- 8	1	
Park City	12	1		i	13			į	10	1	1		12	1		
Paul Laurence Dunbar (Lexington)	11	15		j	- 8	18		i	5	20	1		7	18	1	
Perryville	5				5				4	1	_		4	1	- 1	
Pikeville	25	7	1	i	30	3			23	9	1		25	8		
Pineville	20	1	1		20	1	1		18	3	1		21	1		
Prestonsburg	10	14	1	5	23	7			14	13	3		16	10	1	4
Providence	22	14	3		26	12		1	25	12	2	1	18	13	8	-
Raceland	14	12	2	1	20	8	1	_	14	9	5	1	13	8	7	1
Russell	16	8		1	20	5	_		17	8		*	18	5	i	î
Russellville	30	9			35	4			33	6			30	8	-	î
St. Charles (Lebanon)	16	8	5		22	5	1		21	6	2		22	6		î
St. Joseph Prep. (Bardstown)	34	5			33	5	_		28	8	2		30	8		•
St. Xavier (Louisville)	42	8			45	5			41	9	_		39	11		
Shawnee (Louisville)	38	8	2		41	6	1		40	7			38	10	1	
Shelbyville	30	ĩ	_		30	1	- 1		25	5	1		30	1	1	
Shepherdsville	19	2			18	2		1	19	2	1		17	2	2	
Somerset	28	3	2	1	30	3	1	1	25	5	1	1	27	6	ĩ	
Southern (Louisville)	41	8	_	_ ^	44	6	- 1		44	6			44	6	1	
Springfield	21				21	"	1		20	1			19	2		
Stanford	12	4	1		14	3	1		12	5			12	4	1	
Sturgis	35	9	1		34	10	1		28	15	1		32	10	1	
Temple Hill (Glasgow)	9	1	1		11	10	ŀ	· i	20	3	1		11	10	1	
Tompkinsville	20	2	1		18	3	- 1		14	8	1		16	5		
Trigg County (Cadiz)	28	8		1	31	7	1		30	7	1		22	12	3	1
Trinity (Louisville)	39	7	1	1	41	5	1		39	8	1		38	8	1	1
Valley (Valley Station)	39	2	Τ.		39	2	1		36	5			36	5		
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Whitesburg	22 27	6	1		27	3	į		21	8			22	6	1	
Williamsburg		1	3	0		-			26		1		27	4.0		
Winchester	11	å pr		3	17	7			15	6	3		13	10	1	
Wurtland	12	5	3		15	5			8	11	1		10	8	2	

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN

(Continued from Page Six)

much toward pleasant evenings at athletic contests by the fine examples they set.

Pick up your "State Tournament Guest Card," giving you admission to the Hospitality Room at Freedom Hall, free play on Louisville's golf courses, and all other privileges being arranged for you by the Louisville-Jefferson County Hospitality Committee, in the lobby of the Kentucky Hotel after identifying yourself as a coach, official, principal, board member or superintendent.

STATE SWIMMING MEET

(Continued from Page One)

2-1 for individual events; 12-9-7-5-3-1 for the 150 yard medley relay; and 14-10-8-6-4-2 for the 200 yard medley relay and the freestyle relays.

8. Class C Fancy Diving will consist of one required dive, the plain front jackknife or swan; and two optional dives.

Class B Fancy Diving will include the same required dive as Class C, and three optional dives.

Class A Fancy Diving will be according to the Interscholastic Division in the N.C.A.A. 1957 Swimming Guide. There will be one required dive, the plain front dive, and five optional dives. These must be selected to include at least one dive each from four of the five groups listed in the guide.

9. The Association will make the same allowance to participants for transportation, lodging and meals as is given State Track Meet participants, this allowance applying to not more than two participants in each event. Expenses of the swimming coach will be paid if the school has as many as four entries in the State Meet.

WE QUOTE

(Continued from Page Four)

service. Such use of athletes is certainly not flattering to the boy and has robbed the game of an essential value. Free substitution is good but unless it is used as it was intended, that is to give more boys an opportunity to play and eliminate dangers from fatigue, we predict restrictions on such substitution.

Many rules of the book which complicate

and confuse the game are the results of attempts by coaches and players to circumvent

the intent of the game.

Chet Smith, quoted previously, concludes his comment as follows, "The possibilities for more brilliant football are becoming more remote and will only be halted one of these years to come when a forthright young man flings away his concealed receiver, refuses to go into the huddle and screams a few old-fashioned signals into the startled ears of his fellow stooges."

We hope school administrators and coaches will help to preserve the educational value of sports. We hope communities will insist that schools use their activities for the benefit of the pupil athlete and not the teacher

coach.

-Editorial in The Pa'thlete.

Psychology in Coaching Basketball

There is psychology in coaching basketball. A great deal of the psychology of coaching basketball is wrapped up in the following maxims. The list is by no means complete, but if adhered to should bring about pleasing results.

Be cordial and friendly to each player, not

impartial or contemptible.

Give credit for a job well done. It's human to want recognition.

Listen to your players' side. There are

two to every story.

Be fair and just in your treatment. Cheap

Be fair and just in your treatment. Cheap standards are likened to autumn leaves in the wind.

Keep practice sessions alive with new interesting twists. Monotony and staleness are deadly killers.

Teach clean living, sportsmanship, discipline, three offsprings of a good athletic

program.

Know your players' school and home environment. They often give actions understanding.

You are the coach, synonym for boss. Too

many of these breed confusion.

Make practice organized work, not organized confusion.

Control your temper at all times—impulsive actions may bring unwanted results.

Teach well during practice—it is too late between quarters or halves.

Be true to your players always and it will follow as one quarter another, they will bring pride to any coach.

-O. M. Thompson in Delaware News Bulletin.

What Is A Coach?

A coach is an interesting creature. He is a man of many moods, sometimes pleading, then demanding, sometimes kind and understanding, and then like an enraged tiger when things are not going so well.

He may be found in a variety of places such as a first aid room, at a banquet for the alumni, or on the sideline of a gridiron.

You won't be able to identify him by physical appearance, because he may be one of many sizes, shades, or facial shapes. However, he will usually be seen wearing an old trench coat and a hat—which is usually a veteran of many ball games and fishing trips.

He is a mastermind at inventing new drills—and calling plays of which no one seems to have heard. He appears to get a great deal of pleasure out of seeing sweat fairly pour off some hard-working, dirt-eating trainee, (or should we say "victim").

He loves to hold two-hour scrimmages and wind sprints are his favorite form of torture. His by-words are "Down! Hup!"

He doesn't seem to care for sick or injured players, busted assignments, soft stomachs, players' girl friends, or the losing end of a game.

No other human can tell so many funny stories about his playing days or find so much fault in his "bread-and-butter" boys than this "All American Man."

This man has a job to do, and has enough responsibility to cope with without criticism and offers of unwanted help from well-meaning outsiders who only hinder instead of help him in his job.

Despite his seemingly hard and cruel disposition on the practice field, he is every

boy's friend, helper, and hero.

—Harold Ledbetter, 10th Grader Alabama Bulletin

Is This Good Teaching?

There seems to be an increasing number of basketball players who work hard at the task of drawing a foul from opponents. These players fall to the floor at the slightest contact from an opposing player—sometimes without contact—and then look appealingly at the official. If the official calls the foul, a satisfied smile breaks out; if the foul is not called, there is a look of injured disdain.

Such conduct tends to provoke disrespect for the decisions of the officials because the home fans usually support such players, and the opposing fans often become highly indignant in games where a point or two makes the difference between loss and victory. It also makes it hard for the official to call a good game because he hesitates to call a foul when he feels that a player is trying to trap him into making a bad call.

Like the story of the boy who cried "Wolf" when there was no wolf, such players damage themselves in the eyes of many spectators and may also damage others in the game by making the work of the officials more difficult.

Feigning a foul in basketball is somewhat similiar to feigning an injury to stop the clock in football. In each case the action of the player is an attempt to gain an advantage by misrepresentation. Our sports program should not teach that it is good practice to lay aside the truth in order to gain an advantage in a contest.

-T.S.S.A.A. News.

Rebounding in Basketball

The placing of opponents of the free thrower in each of the first two alleys has made the penalty for a common foul less severe. The reason is that a greater number of rebounds are secured by opponents of the free thrower. Automatically, this has an influence on the amount of congestion in the area near the basket and it could have an influence on size of score and number of fouls committed.

Statistics have been secured for early season tournament games. The following conclusions are warranted from a study of data for approximately 100 tournament games in the states of Illinois, Indiana and South Dakota. The total number of personal fouls committed by both teams is about the same as for last year. The number of total points scored per game is about 7% less than for last year. After free throws, the ball remained alive for rebounding about 16 times per game. 11 of the 16 rebounds were by the free thrower's opponent and 5 of them were by the free thrower's teams. Thus, the opponents did 68% of the re-This compares with a reboundbounding. ing of 57% in previous years when positions in the first alley were alternated. This lesser number of rebounds secured by the free thrower's team automatically lessens the severity of the penalty for a common foul. Based on computation of last year's value of a penalty, after allowance is made for the customary value of possession, the net value of the bonus penalty is now .57 (slightly more than half a point).

Which is the most valuable position for rebounding? To answer this, statistics were secured on the rebounder's position during free throws. 50% of all rebounding was by a player in the first alley. A free thrower's teammate in the second alley rebounded 29% of the time. The free thrower's opponent in the third alley rebounded 18% of the time and the free thrower himself rebounded 3% of the time.

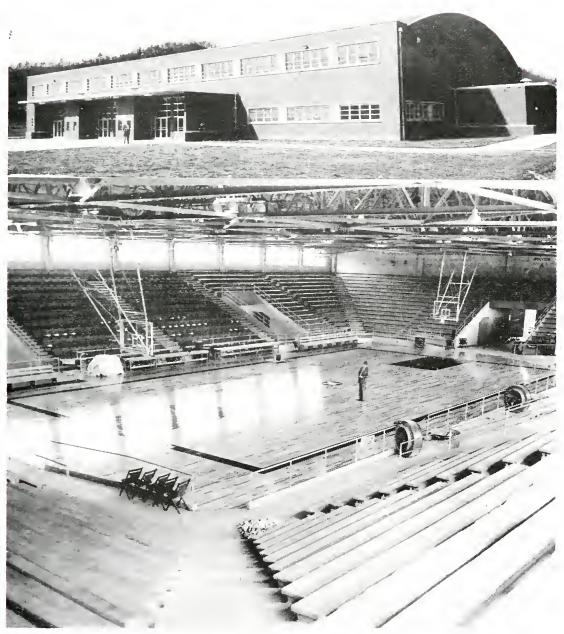
For each game, there were about 96 rebounds after unsuccessful tries for field goal. Of these, the opponent of the thrower rebounded 59% of the time and teammates of the thrower rebounded 41% of the time. During the rebounding after tries for field

goal, a personal foul occurred 13% of the time. Rebounding was followed almost immediately by the scoring of a field goal about 10% of the time. Thus, an unsuccessful try for field goal resulted in fouls or a follow-up goal about 23', of the time.

These fouls have a bearing on the attitude which should be taken toward certain other rules proposals. This includes the suggestion that the penalty for a common foul should be one free throw only during the early part of each half. There is also a relationship to the suggestion that rebounds should be reduced by requiring that the ball be tapped out of the free throw lane area before a second try is permitted. The relationship to the further lessening of the penalty for a common foul is obvious. The net value of a penalty for such foul under present rules is only about .57 of a point. There are certain to be some objections to further reducing this net worth since there is a point which would make it profitable to commit fouls except as players are restrained by fear of being disqualified because of the The relationship to a refive-foul limit. duction of number of rebounds is less obvious but is no less important. If it is desired to reduce the advantage of the extremely tall player, one method would be to require that the ball be tapped out of the congested area before a second try can be attempted. It seems obvious that this would have a direct influence in reducing the 23% of the times a rebound is followed by a personal foul or by the scoring of a field goal which some basketball authorities regard as a "cheap" basket.

Since these statistics are from early season games, they may not be as reliable as those

(Continued on Page Twelve)



Exterior and interior views of the fine new gymnasium at Morehead State College, site of the Sixteenth Regional Basketball Tournament,

BASKETBALL REBOUNDING

(Continued from Page Ten)

which are gathered at the state-sponsored final tournaments during March. All of the early data will be checked against those which are secured from the final tournaments. It should then be possible to draw reliable conclusions as to how rebounding is related to fouls, the new worth of the penalty for a common foul and the relative advantage of the various positions along the free throw lane.

—National Federation Press.

New Look For 6-Man Football

THE TWO-THOUSAND high schools which include 6-Man Football in their athletic program will find that something has been added for the 1957 season. In addition to several important changes which have also been made because of revision of the 11-Man rules, there are three significant changes which apply only to the 6-Man game.

THE CLEAR PASS requirement in 6-Man is the major difference from the 11-Man game. Before any running play can occur, the snap receiver must pass the ball to give defense reasonable opportunity to analyze the type of advance which is to be attempted. Over the years, there have been suggestions for modifying the clear pass rule and experimentation with a revised rule which would permit a hand-off instead of a clear pass. For 1957, the clear pass must always be backward. Heretofore the clear pass could be in any direction.

THE REVISION of the clear pass rule is related to another revised rule which now treats a forward pass which is completed or is incomplete behind the line the same as any other forward pass. In former years, such a pass was considered a backward pass in the 6-Man game. The forward pass in 6-Man is now the same as in 11-Man except that all 6-Man players are eligible to receive any forward pass. The relation of this change to the revised clear pass rule is in the fact that the snap receiver may now throw the ball forward the same as in the past but if he does toss the ball forward and it becomes incomplete, the ball becomes dead immediately. Under last year's rule, it might have been recovered and advanced by any player of either team since it was then considered a backward pass.

THE KICK RULES revision is the third important change. In past years, the kick-off regulations about right of recovery and advance were the same as for a kick from scrimmage. Under this year's rules, the rights during a kick-off are the same as those for any free-kick in the 11-Man game. Likewise, the rights during a scrimmagekick are the same as those in the 11-Man game. If a free-kick is out of bounds, the receiving team takes the ball at the inbounds spot or on the yardline which is ten yards behind the receiver's kick-off line. If the kickers recover their own kick-off, they may retain possession provided it is not a "short" kick-off. No fair catch is permitted in the 6-Man game but the kickers are restrained from interfering with the catching of any kick. The penalty for such interference is loss of 15 yards but there is no fair catch award.

In addition to the three changes which are primarily 6-Man revisions, the recent 11-Man revisions have also been incorporated in the 6-Man code. During a time out charged to either team, one player from each team may confer with his coach at the sideline. Grasping of the face mask of an opponent is specifically listed as a personal foul. Most of the other changes which have been made to keep the code in harmony with the 11-Man code are of an editorial nature.

-National Federation Press.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

The newly formed Hawaiian High School Athletic Association is surveying the attitude of State High School Associations regarding use of high school teams and high school facilities for raising funds for charity or similar causes. The schools are constantly being called upon to make contributions. No one will question the desirability of working together in the interests of fund raising operations for worthy purposes. Questions arise when school teams and school receipts are involved in such operations. Very few school systems have sufficient money for doing all the good things which could be done in the interests of those in the athletic program. Use of available funds for any purpose other than for increasing the efficiency of the school program is a questionable practice. Charitable contributions should be a personal and individual matter rather than one in which funds needed for one good purpose are allocated to some other purpose.

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